

NEW TAXA AND COMBINATIONS IN CULTIVATED BAMBOOS (POACEAE: BAMBUSOIDEAE)

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ABSTRACT

A new species in *Fargesia* Franch. from China, and a new variety in *Drepanostachyum falcatum* (Nees) Keng f. from the eastern Himalayas, are described. Four new combinations are made in *Borinda* Stapleton for species from western China, previously placed in the genus *Fargesia*, and one new combination is made in *Indocalamus* Nakai for a Japanese species described in *Pseudosasa* Nakai.

RESUMEN

Se describe una nueva especie de *Fargesia* Franch. de China, y una nueva variedad de *Drepanostachyum falcatum* (Nees) Keng f. del Este del Himalaya. Se hacen cuatro combinaciones nuevas en *Borinda* Stapleton para especies del Oeste de China, previamente colocadas en el género *Fargesia*, y se hace una combinación nueva en *Indocalamus* Nakai para una especie japonesa descrita en el género *Pseudosasa* Nakai.

Fargesia apicirubens Stapleton, sp. nov. TYPE: UK: Ness Botanic Garden, C.M.A. Stapleton 1060, 11 May 1996 (HOLOTYPE: K!).

Fargesia robusta foliis crassis lanceolatis vel fusiformis longi-apiculatis similis, sed setae oralis nullis vaginorum culmorum glabris differt.

Culms 2–4 m, 0.3–1 cm in diam., pendulous; internodes 5–18 cm, smooth, lightly white-powdery initially, becoming glossy dark green with purple spots, often apically purple-red, later orange-yellow, wall to 5 mm thick; nodes with weakly prominent supra-nodal ridge, sheath scar level and tall, mid-culm branches 6–8. Culm sheaths slowly deciduous, basally leathery and smooth, light brown with prominent red-brown ribs, apically asymmetrically rounded with a persistent red band below the blade, much shorter than internodes, glabrous, margins densely yellow-brown-setose; auricles absent; oral setae absent; ligule ca. 1 mm, truncate, initially ciliolate; blade lanceolate, erect or reflexed, glabrous, margins setose. Leaves 3–7 per ultimate branch; sheath thick, glabrous with outer margin densely white-ciliate at first, usually apically red with yellow veins; auricles and oral setae absent; ligule ca. 1 mm, truncate, purple, shortly tomentose, external ligule not evident, tomentose; blade lanceolate to fusiform, 7–10 × 0.6–1.5 cm, slightly thickened, glabrous, basally cuneate, apically long-acuminate, secondary veins 4–5-paired, one margin shortly spinescent, the other obscurely serrulate, transverse veins distinct, petiole yellow. Inflorescence racemose, unilateral; spikelets shortly pedicellate, usually subtended by densely pubescent reduced sheaths.

Introduced from Daba Shan, Shaanxi Province, China, and grown under the misapplied name *Fargesia dracocephala* T.P. Yi.

Etymology.—The epithet “apicirubens” refers to the distally red-colored sheaths and culm internodes.

Drepanostachyum falcatum var. **sengteeaanum** Stapleton, var. nov. TYPE: U.S.A. OREGON: Gold Beach, Aug 1996, S.G. Cooper s.n. (HOLOTYPE: K!).

Drepanostachyo falcato (Munro) Keng f. var. *falcato* spiculis bifloris vel trifloris, culmis porcatis, foliis angustis similis, sed vaginis culmorum praeter anulum pilosum circumcirca fundum omnino glabris, lemmatibus scabris, paleis vix bifidis, rhachillis minus puberulis, pilis costae foliarum longioribus unifariis dispersis, vaginis foliorum haud cilatis differt.

Culms 2–4 m, 4–10 mm in diam.; internodes 10–21 cm, uniformly finely porcate, lightly white-waxy at first; nodes substantially raised, with ring of persistent, initially orange-brown, later colorless, 1–3 mm hairs. Culm sheaths abaxially glabrous except for a dense ring of 1–3 mm red-brown hairs around basal 1–2 mm; margins distally with ca. 1 mm white cilia; auricles absent; oral setae absent; ligule long-fimbriate, abaxially basally puberulous and apically glabrous. Leaf sheaths glabrous; external ligule pronounced, thin, with even ca. 0.1 mm cilia; auricles absent, shoulders glabrous, elevated; oral setae absent; ligule ca. 1 mm, rounded to acute, shortly laciniate, shortly ciliate, basally puberulous. Leaf blade to 12 × 1 cm, basally narrowly cuneate; abaxially glabrous except for sparse ca. 1 mm hairs on one side of the proximal midrib; adaxially glabrous. Spikelets with (1–)2–3(–4) florets. Lemma 7–10 mm, deeply furrowed, abaxially distally scabrous, distal margins shortly ciliate. Palea 8–10 mm, abaxially distally shortly scabrous, apex acute or very shortly bifid, shortly ciliate; keels distally scabrous. Rhachilla sections to 5 mm, mainly glabrous, apically bearded with ring of ca. 1 mm hairs.

Cultivated in U.S.A. and Europe under misapplied names that will be discussed in a further article. Presumably originating from the Himalayas.

Etymology.—This taxon is named in honor of Dr. Lee Seng Tee.

Selected specimens. **UK (cult.)**: Kew, Temperate House, 1894, *Anonymous* (K); Kew, Sep 1895, *Anonymous* (K); Kew, Temperate House, 5 Jan 1897, *Gamble* s.n. (K); Kew, Himalayan House, 14 Sep 1901, *Anonymous* (K). **U.S.A. California**: Bonny Doon, *Stapleton 1136*, 6 Oct 1999 (K).

Borinda angustissima (T.P. Yi) Stapleton, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Fargesia angustissima* T.P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 4(2):21. 1985.

Borinda contracta (T.P. Yi) Stapleton, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Fargesia contracta* T.P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res., 7(2):60. 1988.

Borinda nujiangensis (Hsueh & C.M. Hui) Stapleton, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Fargesia nujiangensis* Hsueh & C.M. Hui, Bull. Bot. Res., Harbin 18:261. 1998.

Borinda utilis (T.P. Yi) Stapleton, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Fargesia utilis* T.P. Yi, J. Bamboo Res. 7(2):28. 1988.

Indocalamus hamadae (Hatus.) Stapleton, comb. nov. BASIONYM: *Pseudosasa hamadae* Hatus., J. Geobot. 15:86. 1967.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Mary Barkworth (UTC) and Kanchi Gandhi (GH) for promptly reviewing this note.